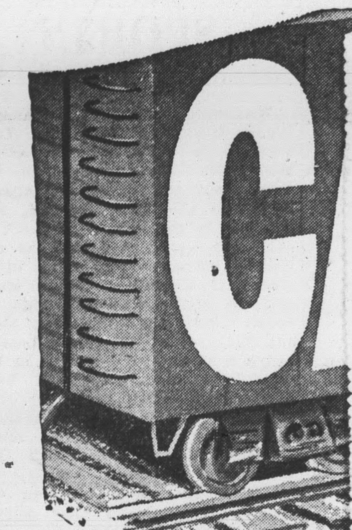
In Appomattox It's
WEST END MARKET
"Where It Cost Less To Shop"



Jamestown B
Lutrers Franks
Chuck Roast
Our Choice
MORRE
Lunch Tong
11 1-2 oz. Ca
BRUSH CREEK PEA
2 NO. 2½
E-QUALITY SALT Pl
BUSH B
Blackeye Peas
Navy Beans
Pinto Beans
Great Northern Beans
Strietmann C
Fudge
11 1-2 Oz. Pa
Pillsbury
PLAIN OR SELF-RISI
10 Pound Ba
WEST END MARKET
APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA

Lee's Retreat

(Continued from page 5)

support Field, and Heth's to support Wilcox.

Lee was also at Rice's Station. He and Mahone, with Colonel Venable, rode toward Sayler's Creek where the wagon train had been engaged. Here Lee rallied the soldiers fleeing up the hill from Sayler's Creek. From Rice's Station, Lee wired President Davis in Danville, that he would be at Farmville that night) he could communicate by telegraph to Meherrin and by courier to Lynchburg.

Ord has sent Colonel Washburn and two infantry regiments — the "Bridge-burners"—to destroy High Bridge and return to Burkeville. Then becoming concerned for Washburn's safety, he sent Colonel Read with eighty cavalry to overtake him and bring him back. Then he heard that Lee's column had come between him and Washburn, just after Read had passed. Ord tried to reinforce his "bridge-burners," but could not get his reinforcements through. Read rode to Farmville, but on the way back he found that he and Washburn had been cut off. In the battle of High Bridge, both Read and Washburn were fatally wounded; nearly every officer and most of the men of the Federals were lost.

By evening of April 6, Ord, coming up from Burkeville, reached Rice's Station, where Longstreet's men were. There was severe skirmishing that evening but no attack; Ord planned to attack in the morning. In the morning, the Confederates were in Farmville, having marched from Rice during the night, taking the artillery with them.

April 6 had been a bad day for the Confederates, an ominous Thursday.

At Farmville, on the morning of April 7, the Confederate soldiers found 80,000 rations waiting; they were distributed, the first rations, other than corn, which the Confederates had been issued since leaving Petersburg. Once in Farmville, the Army of Northern Virginia crossed the Appomattox and burned the bridge.

Mahone had been sent by Lee from the hill overlooking Sayler's Creek above Perkinson's Mill to the High Bridge to burn it. Mahone crossed and set fire to the bridge behind him. The bridge then, as Humphreys described it, had piers about sixty feet high and was an open deck bridge. It spanned the Appomattox River, which Humphreys called "narrow" and the "wide marshy lowground on the north bank." The bridge was about one-half mile long. When Humphreys, who had come on from his running contest with Gordon's wagon train, reached the bridge, he found that four spans at the north end of the bridge had been burned. He crossed the river about 9:00 a.m., April 7. The Confederates left eights guns on the south bank of the river, and Meade, before crossing, thought ten were left on the north bank.

Farmville Feeds Troops

Farmville people received very graciously and hospitably their friends in the Confederate Army. They gladly shared with them any food they had. Some, who had arrived early, were entertained in homes during the night of April 6. Secretary of War Breckinbridge, Quartermaster-General Lawton, and Comissary-General St. John spent that night at the home of Patrick H. Jackson, an uncompromising secessionist, on Beech Street. Early on the morning of the 7th, Lee arrived from Rice's Station and went to the Jackson home there. He drank a cup of coffee in his room there—this was his breakfast. Later, he crossed over to the Cumberland side of the river, to which his men were going.

Humphreys followed the Southside Railroad into Farmville. On the south side of the Appomattox, General Wright was moving toward Farmville, General Mahone, with his Confederates, was between Wright and the town. Griffin was ordered to Prince Edward Courthouse, by way of Rice's Station. The Federal cavalry was moving more rapidly. Sheridan had executed a flanking movement to the South of the Army of Northern Virginia, had passed through Prince Edward Courthouse; at 9:30 a.m., April 7, Grant wired Meade that Sheridan had reached Prospect Station. This meant that Farmville, like Petersburg just before its fall, had been isolated from Confederate aid on the east, south, and west. Grant also stated in this wire that the Federal corps was in Farmville, but this was a premature announcement. Meanwhile, at 9:15, Humphreys reported to General Alex S. Webb, chief of staff of the Army of the Potomac, that his corps was crossing the Appomattox at the High Bridge, of which three spans had been lost by fire although the common road bridge was saved. He reported that the Confederates were abandoning their positions. Meade ordered Humphreys to push the enemy as much as possible. General H. G. Wright, advancing on Farmville by road, was at Sandy River about noon. He reported to General Webb that Farmville had not yet been captured. The van of General Griffin's command, which was headed for Prince Edward Courthouse, arrived at Wright's position about this time. Farmville was captured by Federals about 1:20 p.m., April 7. At the same time, Humphreys caught up with Mahone's Division about four miles from Farmville. Miles and DeTrobiand were with him. He stated that he would attack Mahone and suggested that Griffin or someone else attack Farmville. This was north of the Appomattox, in Cumberland, for at noon, it had been reported that Miles and DeTrobiand with their artillery had moved to the old stage road to Lynchburg, which was in north of the river. General Francis C. Barlow, on Humphreys' orders, had been driving up the railroad to Farmville on the trail of Gordon and had had some skirmishing near the town; he was successful in destroying many of Gordon's wagons. The burning of the bridge by the Confederates had slowed the Federal pursuit. Neither infantry nor artillery could get across the river. The cavalry could ford with difficulty, for as one dispatch (Meade to Humphreys) put it, "the cavalry forded belly deep. You will have to take care of yourself." Federal troops jammed the town; units which had been ordered forward could not get through; the mass must be untangled, before pursuit of the Confederages could be continued. Wright wired Webb at 2:20 p.m. that so many troops and trains were in Farmville, he could not advance; he had reached the town twenty minutes before.

By 3 p.m., Grant nad reached Farmville. Webb, from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac at High Bridge, ordered Wright to hurry up his trains at Farmville if Humphreys did not need him; it seems that the Twenty-fourth corps was blocking the advance; "let the commander . . . know that only his being in the road retards." A little later, Webb notified Wright that Humphreys was confronted by Lee's whole army and was moving to outflank him; he ordered Wright either to take his corps to Humphreys' aid, or if that were impossible, to order the Twenty-fourth Corps up in Meade's name.(Meade was commander of the Army of the Potomac; Grant was commander-in-chief.) Wright replied (5:10 p.m.) immediately upon receipt of Webb's latest order that as soon as the pontoon train of the Twenty-Fourth Corps could throw up a bridge over the Appomattox, he would go to the aid of Humphreys' Second Corps. A little later, he informed Webb that he had crossed and set up headquarters near a small house near the burned bridge not far off the road; the artillery and trains could not be gotten across, however, until the pontoons were completed. Humphreys found Lee's position on the stage and plank roads covered and sent for help; an attack by Miles on Lee was repulsed.

At 5:30 p.m., April 7, General Meade wired Grant that he was moving his headquarters to Rice to have telegraphic communications with Burlee's Station. An hour and a half later, he reported hearing heavy firing in the direction of Humphreys' men. He told Grant that the Fifth Corps was at or near Prince Edward Courthouse; the Sixth Corps was at Farmville; the Second Corps was north of the Appomattox on the road from Farmville to Lynchburg. Grant ordered Meade to send the Fifth Corps on the Lynchburg road following the Twenty-fourth Corps at 6:00 a.m., April 8. The Second and Sixth Corps were to follow the Confederates north of the river.

Sheridan's Raid

General Charles Griffin's Fifth Corps reached Prince Edward Courthouse at 7:30 p.m., April 7. Sheridan had already passed through the village. According to a dispatch filed at Keysville the following day, upon information from a soldier, C. J. Angel informed Lewis Harvie, president of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, that "the Yankees stripped Dickinson of everything and left a guard at his house to kill him if they caught him." This was Judge Asa Dupuy Dickinson, a member of the State Senate at the time. His home was Springfield; the house has since burned. The soldier also told Angel that Grant was closely following the Confederates; he was in error, though, in regard to the route Lee took, stating that Grant's infantry coming up the railroad caught Lee at Prospect and that he had left the army near Pamplin. A large smoke in the direction of Farmville led Angel to believe that the High Bridge was being burned.

Not only Dickinson "was stripped of everything," but many another along the entire line of Lee's retreat within several miles of the passing armies. A note from Whittier to DeTrebiand states that a division commander sent out a foraging party in the morning of April 7 under a "good and judicious officer" to obtain supplies from the country, cattle and breadstuff. A proper amount of food was to be left with each family. Only such supplies were ordered taken as could be used and were necessary. Such orders seem to have prevailed, although the soldiers did not always abide by them. Some Federals showed themselves gentlemen of the highest order, protecting life and property of the inhabitants, placing guards at homes to protect against molestation and pillaging, showing every courtesy possible. These should be remembered with gratitude; unfortunately, the harm done by those without principle, by officers who were indifferent to or ignorant of what their men did, bu some men who felt no restraining hand and were not men enough to restrain themselves: much of the damage was done by stragglers, who attached themselves to the army—at a distance—for the definite purpose of stealing.

Before the Federals reached Farmville, Lee, on the morning of April 7, warned the people of Farmville that there was danger of a battle in the town; therefore the women and children, and the aged should evacuate the town. The populace left their homes that day. The evacuees did not go far, however, but took refuge in the railroad cut west of the town; this was well out of the town limits then, for St. George Street was the western border of the town; about the site of the present passenger station was the Confederate General Hospital, which could accommodate about 1,200 to 1,500 soldiers. They stayed in this location, which they regarded as the safest near the town, until the firing ceased in the afternoon. When they reached their homes, some found the dwellings pillaged or being ransacked. Guards, however, could be secured from the provost-marshal to prevent further thieving and annoyance. No fight had taken place.

Humphreys, with his infantry corps cut off from the other Federal troops, was north of the river and was confronted by Lee's army. General Wright was ordered to go to his support. As his men passed the Randolph House, they recognized their commander-in-chief on the porch. Immediately they lighted bonfires along the street. Taking straw and pine knots, they improvised torches. Cheers from throats "already hoarse with shouts of victory" went up, bands played, banners were waved, weapons were thrown into the air and caught as they came down. It was a demonstration of genuine aff[illegible] Grant and a tribute to his [illegible] which had brought the men [illegible] the victorious conclusion of a [illegible] Grant stood on the porch, and [illegible] the informal, but spontaneously [illegible] sage of Wright's Corps.

On the March April 7

April 7 was passing before [illegible] erates left their positions, [illegible] to have been quite strong, on the [illegible] land hills. While there, one of [illegible] erate gunners took a shot at [illegible] dolph House (now the Prince Ed[illegible] tel) where Grant was staying. [illegible] eral commander was on the [illegible] porch, when the shot came. It c[illegible] ously near, grazing the building [illegible] the hotel (now occupied by W[illegible] Whitfold Company); the scar re[illegible] Grant did not return to the p[illegible] his brif stay here.

Another incident of interest [illegible] while the Confederates held the [illegible] the north of the town. To Ge[illegible] lying at the root of a pine, Ge[illegible] dleton, of the artillery, a close [illegible] the General and later his re[illegible] with the suggestion of surrende[illegible] ton, Gordon, and Longstreet had [illegible] over, had agreed that further [illegible] was useless and out of sympath[illegible] eral Lee's position and in as [illegible] lighten his responsibility, sugge[illegible] the war be stopped and negoti[illegible] surrender be begun. Longstree[illegible] was unwilling that Lee be appro[illegible] later, according to Pendleton, [illegible] the plan (Longstreet leaves [illegible] sion that he never agreed t[illegible] thanked Pendleton, but express[illegible] termination to fight to the dea[illegible] fer to surrender would reveal [illegible] Confederate weakness and would [illegible] to demand unconditional surre[illegible] gotiations, however, opened sho[illegible] after, on Grant's initiative. From[illegible] dolph House, he wrote Lee sugg[illegible] render, to prevent further bloo[illegible] in view of the extremities of [illegible] sition. Lee replied, concurring [illegible] sire to avoid "needless effusio[illegible] but disagreeing about any ext[illegible] position; before considering a[illegible] tion, he would have to know [illegible] The grand old warrior was pro[illegible] men to the last! Grant replied [illegible] one condition would be that o[illegible] men would not take up arms a[illegible] United States; he suggested a m[illegible] a meeting of designated office[illegible] street, at Farmville, was orde[illegible] his forward position to post a [illegible] He had the road clear at 11:00 [illegible] at his right the First Corps ma[illegible] march April 8 was quiet, the [illegible] lested, the left but little anno[illegible]

At the hotel, Grant was me[illegible] morning of April 8 by a C[illegible] colonel, the proprietor, Richard [illegible] Booker, who had gone into C[illegible] service in 1861 as captain of [illegible] ville Guard, had during the [illegible] of the War, commanded a re[illegible] Home Guards, whose last serv[illegible] Confederacy was in guarding [illegible] mond and Danville Bridge over [illegible] ton River. Colonel Booker offere[illegible] render himself, but Grant to[illegible] stay in his tavern and he wou[illegible] molested.

Grant's proposal to Lee for [illegible] was not made without knowle[illegible] some high Confederate officers [illegible] futility of further resistance. He [illegible] a conversation between Genera[illegible] after his capture, and his (Ewe[illegible] man, Dr. Smith, who was wit[illegible] eral Army, in which the Confed[illegible] eral expressed the "hope of sur[illegible]

But the Army of Northern [illegible] marched on and fought on; a[illegible] land Church, the last battle be[illegible] Army of Northern Virginia and [illegible] of the Potomac was fought; no[illegible] battle, but a battle which hel[illegible] Federals and made retreat far[illegible] ble. On the old Lynchburg stage [illegible] weary Confederates marched, p[illegible] pards, past New Store. Then at [illegible] mattox Courthouse, they found [illegible] blocked by Federal troops. [illegible]

(Continued on page 12)

Longwood, Birthplace Of General Johnston

By BEN J. BOWERS
Herald News Staff

[illegible] Longwood House, located on a 103-acre [illegible] area for Longwood College, is [illegible] mile east of the campus. It stands on [illegible] site of the birthplace of Prince Ed[illegible] most famous Confederate soldier. [illegible] The area, known as Longwood Estate, [illegible] part of a 20,000-acre tract of land [illegible] by the Crown to Peter Johnston [illegible] 1765.

[illegible] His son, Peter Johnston, Jr., was the [illegible] of a most distinguished Civil War [illegible], General Joseph Eggleston Johnston. He was born at Longwood on February 3, 1807 in a house destroyed by fire [illegible] 1811.

The son of a Hampden-Sydney edu[illegible] man, General Johnston prepared [illegible] for the military by graduating [illegible] the United States Military Academy [illegible] 1829. He was in the class with Robert [illegible] Lee with whom working ties be[illegible] cemented in the Civil War.

General Johnston's inclinations toward [illegible] military career may have been [illegible] by the pattern set by his father. [illegible] younger Peter Johnston at a very [illegible] age joined the Continental Army in [illegible] and was a lieutenant before the war [illegible]. He went into law, and rose rapidly [illegible] profession, serving as a member [illegible] House of Delegates from Prince [illegible] from 1792-1811.

The eighth of nine sons born to Peter Johnston, Jr., and Mary Wood Johnston, General Joseph Eggleston Johnston fought [illegible] Mexican War and climbed up the [illegible] until 1860, he had risen to the rank [illegible] brigadier general in the United States [illegible]. He was quartermaster general.

Four days after his resignation from [illegible] army on April 22, 1861, he was made [illegible] major general of Virginia forces. He was commissioned a brigadier general in the Confederate States Army in [illegible] on August 30 was commissioned [illegible] one of eight men to hold that [illegible] in the Confederate Army.

General Johnston was in command in [illegible] peninsula and was retreating to the [illegible] Richmond area. After he was wounded at [illegible] Battle of Seven Pines in June, 1862, [illegible] was unable to continue. General Robert E. Lee, at that time military advisor [illegible] Jefferson Davis, succeeded him in [illegible] command.

In November, 1862 after General Johnston had recovered, he was placed in [illegible] command of armies in Tennessee and [illegible] Mississippi.

In December, 1863 he was assigned to [illegible] Army of Tennessee and given the task [illegible] reorganizing it and then taking the offensive.

The general accomplished the first part [illegible] his task, but he retreated instead of [illegible] forward. He was relieved of command in July, 1864, a short time before [illegible] army reached Atlanta.

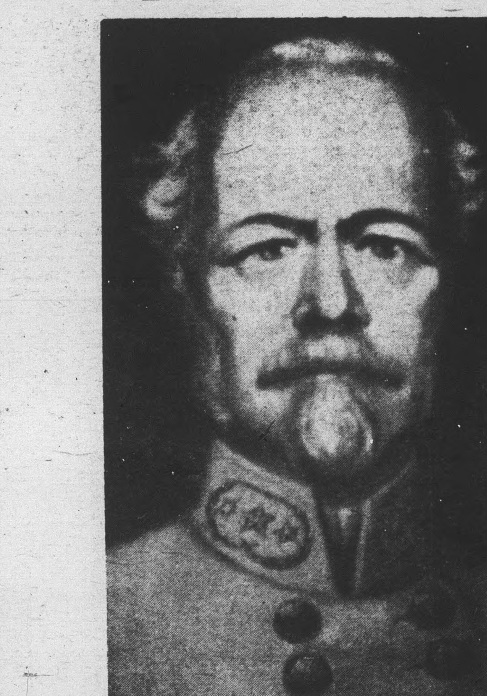
After the capture of Atlanta by the [illegible] Federal Army and Sherman's march to [illegible] sea, General Johnston was again [illegible] in command of this army while it [illegible] was retreating through the Carolinas in [illegible] February, 1865. He surrendered his army [illegible] Sherman on April 26, 1865 at the Bennett Place, just outside of Durham, N. C.

General Johnston, after his outstanding effort in behalf of the Confederacy, [illegible] in Georgia. Later he returned to [illegible] Virginia to live in Richmond. There, he [illegible] was elected to the House of Representatives in 1873 as a Democrat. He did not [illegible] seek reelection.

In 1887, President Grover Cleveland [illegible] appointed him commissioner of railroads, [illegible] and he held that post until his death [illegible] March 21, 1891.

So much for the general, born where [illegible] Longwood House now stands.

Abraham B. Venable, a U. S. senator, [illegible] purchased the property in 1811 from Peter Johnston, Jr. It then passed to Samuel Woodson Venable, and in 1814 he gave it [illegible] Nathaniel E. Venable.



GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON

The present house was built in 1815 during the ownership of Nathaniel E. Venable.

The name Longwood was given to the place by the elder Peter Johnston after his ancestral home in Scotland. The name is a corruption of Lochwood.

Colonel Charles Scott Venable of General Lee's staff was a son of Nathaniel Venable and lived in the house. Francis Preston Venable, son of the colonel, who was president of the University of North Carolina 1900-14 was born in the place in 1856.

Ownership of the house passed to Wright Barber, who belonged to the English migration in the 1870's.

The Barbers sold Longwood to State Teachers College as a recreation center in 1924.

Longwood Estate as it came into the hands of the college was a worn down estate with an uncared for dwelling. It was the dream of Mrs. J. L. Jarman, wife of the president of the college at the time, to restore the place to its former beauty and make it a recreational area for the students.

The house was restored and furnished. The expanse of field was made into a golf course, and a small cabin was built in the woods at the foot of the hill to the west of the house.

One of the best descriptions of the old home built in 1815 was written by William Mynn Thornton in the Hampden-Sydney Kaleidoscope in 1901, as he remembered it in the 1850's.

"A broad, level lawn, shadowed by spreading trees, with grass growing long and thick and green up to their very trunks, and calves and colts grazing in the dappled shade; a big garden stretching away in the rear with democratic mingling of cabbages and roses and violets and onions and beds all abloom with the sweet old flowers of our grandmothers, and bushes loaded with curious fruits; and in the midst the old square house with its great wide hall and its high pitched rooms, dim and cool and fragrant and its floors polished like mirrors and slippery as ice itself; and the stately old lady, with delicate white cap and black silk gown, serenely beautiful in her honored age, with loving daughters to execute her orders and minister to her wants — this was Longwood." (The old lady referred to was Mrs. Nathaniel Venable.)

In 1941 the descendants of Nathaniel E. and Mary Embry Scott Venable placed a bronze plaque inside the doors at Longwood. Topped with a coat of arms, it reads:

LONGWOOD

Property acquired 1765 by Peter Johnston. Home of Peter Johnston, Jr., Lieutenant in Lee's Legion and judge of Circuit Court of Virginia. Birthplace of General Joseph E. Johnston.

Purchased 1811 by Abraham B. Venable, U. S. Senator, organizer and first president of the first bank of Virginia. Given by Samuel Woodson Venable in 1814 to Nathaniel V. Venable, officer of the War of 1812. The present house erected by him in 1815.

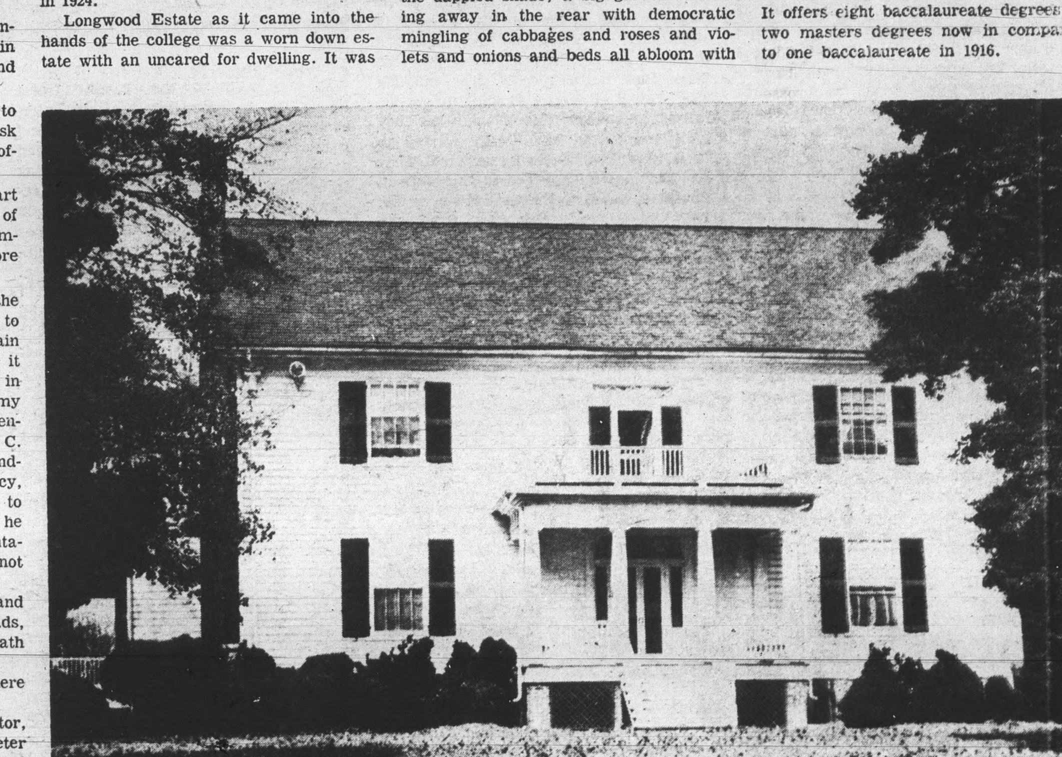
Birthplace of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Scott Venable, C. S. A. (182-1900). Member of General R. E. Lee's staff; professor of mathematics and chairman of faculty, University of Virginia; author.

* * *

The college was founded on March 5, 1839 as Farmville Female Seminary Association. The seminary was expanded into a college called Farmville Female College in 1860. The college was acquired by the state of Virginia on April 7, 1884, and in October of that year it opened its doors for 110 students as the Normal School.

The first state institution of higher learning for women in Virginia, the Normal School expanded its curricula and went through a succession of names. It became the State Normal School for Women in 1914, the State Teachers College at Farmville in 1924, and Longwood College in 1949.

Today, the college has grown to an enrollment of more than 1,000 students. It offers eight baccalaureate degrees and two masters degrees now in comparison to one baccalaureate in 1916.



SITE OF THE BIRTHPLACE OF GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON

[illegible] Historic Appomattox Gave [illegible] Unity and Peace to America

TIMES - VIRGINIAN

A Growing Newspaper In A Growing Town

A LIVE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER AT HISTORIC APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE VIRGINIA

VOLUME 68 NUMBER 15 APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA, THURSDAY APRIL 13, 1961 Subscription Rate: $2 per year

Father

ON DEAN'S LIST

LOCAL GOLF CLUB MEETING CALLED

Burke Named

Lawson Files For Mayor

As we go to press, there are two candidates for the office of Mayor of the Town of Appomattox, and seven candidates for the six places on the Town Council.

Deadline for filing of candidacy is tonight.

Dr. S. R. Lawson, member of the Town Council at present, today filed as a candidate for Mayor. Previously, Grover E. Smith had filed for this office. Incumbent Mayor C. T. Moses, Jr., has announced that he will not be a candidate.

In order of filing, the following will seek election to the Town Council:

E. LeRoy Smith, John R. Garrett, Mrs. Calvin Robinson, J. T. Almond, Ivey Holland, T. Randolph Gilbert, Henry B. Pack.

The town election, for two year years, beginning this September, is scheduled for June 13.

Of the candidates for the Council, the last five listed above are incumbents.

BLOODMOBILE VISIT YIELDS GOOD RESULT

Appomattox County was credited with a total of 102 pints of blood, after the Red Cross Bloodmobile visit here Tuesday. There were 93 pints donated at the visitation, and 9 additional pints were credited from a recent Bloodmobile visit at Concord, the nine donors being Appomattox residents. Eleven others offered blood here Tuesday, mkaing a total of 104 who offered as donors.

R. V. Leffers, chairman for this program, was pleased at the result of the Bloodmoble visit, and wishes to thank all who aided in any way for this successful visitation.

4 P. M. BURNING LAW STILL IN EFFECT

The 4:00 P. M. burning law is still in effect, Division of Forestry Foresters reminded as the danger of forest fires mounts with warm weather.

Care by those who have had burning to do has kept fire losses low, but forest wardens caution that the most dangerous period is yet to come. Spring rains dry away quickly, the wardens say, and fires can escape if care is not taken in burning trash and brush.

The law effective from March 1 through May 15 allows burning of any material only between the hours of 4:00 P. M. and 12 midnight if the fire is in or within 300 feet of forestland or other inflammable material.

SCHEDULE OF CLUB MEETINGS FOR WEEK

Home Demonstration club meetings for next week:

Monday, April 17: Liberty Chapel Club will meet at 7:30 P. M., with Mrs. Edna Coleman.

Tuesday, April 18: Appomattox Club will meet at 10:00 A. M. with Mrs. C. G. O'Brien.

Tuesday, April 18: Spout Spring Club will meet at 2:00 P. M., with Mrs. Hunter Jamerson.

Wednesday, April 19: Wreck Island Club will meet at 2:00 P. M. with Mrs. J. P. Leitner.

Thursday, April 20: Pamplin Club will meet at 2:00 P. M. with Mrs. Edwin Fore.

LOCAL MAN RE-ENLISTS

Norfolk. (FHTNC) Shelton C. Gallier, damage controlman third class, U. S. N., son of Mrs. Annie Gallier, of Appomattox, Va., reenlisted for six years, March 17, while serving aboard the repair ship USS Vulcan, Atlantic Fleet service and flagship of Commander Service Squadron Four, operating out of Norfolk, Va. The mission of the ship is the repair and maintenance of ships of the Atlantic fleet.

Before entering the Navy in November 1943, Gallier attended Appomattox High School.

[illegible] protection for the entire Community Area. All interested [illegible] are invited and urged to [illegible] this event.

to make this hard money harder. It melts away just as fast as the old soft money.

-Changing Times.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Gowin were honored with a reception Sunday 26th at their home, Route 1, Appomattox [illegible] of their fiftieth wedding anniversary. Many friends and relatives were present.

Beta projects."

Harriman says Kennedy views impress Nehru.

Tranquilizer help children to overcome phobia.